



Training Scholarships Available

The Utah Labor Commission's Workplace Safety Program has recently awarded a grant to the Utah Safety Council that provides for training Scholarships to Utah employers.

Scholarships will be offered to small businesses for continuing education style courses. Another portion of scholarship funding will be offered to all employers for professional development type courses.

Small Business Scholarships are available to all organizations throughout the state of Utah with less than 250 employees. Professional Development Scholarships are available to all organizations through the state of Utah regardless of size. In order to assure that the program impacts as many organizations as possible, scholarships will be limited to one person, per company, per course. The scholarships cover 50 percent of the cost for certain courses.



For more information, or to apply for a scholarship, visit the Utah Safety Council's Website at:

<http://www.utahsafetycouncil.org/training/scholarship.asp>

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OSHA 10 Hour Construction Industry classes

September
2008

24-25

November
2008

19-20

To register
Call
(801) 530-6855



Did You Know?

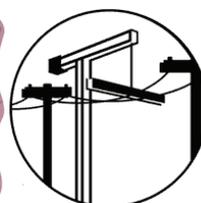
The top four causes of construction fatalities are:

Falls

Struck by

Caught in

Electrocutions



There is no cost to the employer or employees for the OSHA 10 Hour Class. Each employee that completes the 10 hour training will be issued a 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training Course card, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. An employee must attend all 10 hours to receive the card. All classes will be held in Room 1026 at the State Tax Commission Building, located at 210 North 1950 West, SLC. Classes begin each day promptly at noon and end, promptly at 5:00PM.

Aerial Lifts

Aerial lifts include boom-supported aerial platforms, such as cherry pickers or bucket trucks. The major causes of fatalities are falls, electrocutions, and collapses or tip overs.

Safe Work Practices

- ✦ Ensure that workers who operate aerial lifts are properly trained in the safe use of the equipment.
- ✦ Maintain and operate elevating work platforms in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- ✦ Never override hydraulic, mechanical, or electrical safety devices.
- ✦ Never move the equipment with workers in an elevated platform unless this is permitted by the manufacturer.
- ✦ Do not allow workers to position themselves between overhead hazards, such as joists and beams, and the rails of the basket. Movement of the lift could crush the worker(s).
- ✦ Maintain a minimum clearance of at least 10 feet, or 3 meters, away from the nearest overhead lines.
- ✦ Always treat powerlines, wires and other conductors as energized, even if they are down or appear to be insulated.
- ✦ Use a body harness or restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the boom or basket to prevent the worker(s) from being ejected or pulled from the basket.
- ✦ Set the brakes, and use wheel chocks when on an incline.
- ✦ Use outriggers, if provided.
- ✦ Do not exceed the load limits of the equipment. Allow for the combined weight of the worker, tools, and materials.

* Taken from OSHA [QuickCards](#)



What is OSHA's General Duty Clause?

As you may know, OSHA has adopted specific regulations for most activities in the workplace. However, there will always be occasions when dangerous conditions or recognized hazardous situations may exist which do not directly violate any specific OSHA regulation. The drafters of The OSH Act knew this, so the General Duty Clause was written to cover those recognized hazards not specifically included in other regulations.

Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the "General Duty Clause") requires an employer to furnish to its employees:

"employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees..."

Employers can be cited for violation of the General Duty Clause if a recognized serious hazard exists in their workplace and the employer does not take reasonable steps to prevent or abate the hazard. **The General Duty Clause is used only where there is no standard that applies to the particular hazard.** The following elements are necessary to prove a violation of the General Duty Clause:

*The employer failed to keep the workplace free of a hazard to which employees of that employer were exposed;
The hazard was recognized;
The hazard was causing or was likely to cause death or serious physical harm; and
There was a feasible and useful method to correct the hazard.*

With respect to "recognized hazards", industry consensus standards may be evidence that a hazard is "recognized" and that there is a feasible means of correcting such a hazard.

"Working together we can make the beautiful State of Utah a safer place to work, elevating our workplace safety and health culture to a higher level of excellence"

